

ALL MEXICO MAY UNITE IN EFFORT TO FIGHT OFF AMERICAN INVASION

ANTI-HUERTA LEADERS, ANGERED BY CAPTURE OF VERA CRUZ, MAY JOIN FORCES.

CARRANZA TURNS AGAINST U. S.

Indications Are That America Will Soon Find Both Factions in Mexico Arrayed Against Her—in Letter to President Wilson, Rebel Chief Says He Regards Attack on Vera Cruz as War Against Mexican Nation.

Chihuahua, Mex.—Replying to a telegram from Secretary Bryan, at Washington, General Carranza telegraphed that the United States is not justified in occupying Mexican territory.

"The invasion," says the letter, "will drag us (Mexico) into an unequal war with dignity, but which, until today, we desired to avoid."

The unofficial translation of the text of the letter follows:

"United States Consul J. C. Carothers:

"In answer to the message of Secretary of State Bryan, which was communicated to me through you, please transmit to the said Mr. Bryan the following note, addressed to Mr. President Wilson:

"Awaiting the action of the American senate on your excellency's message directed to said body, caused by the lamentable incident which occurred between a crew in a whaleboat of the cruiser Dolphin and the soldiers of Usurper Huerta, certain acts of hostility have been executed by the naval forces under command of Admiral Fletcher at the port of Vera Cruz, and in the face of this violation of national sovereignty which the constitutional government did not expect from a government that had reiterated its desire to maintain peace with the Mexican people, I comply with the duty of elevated patriotism in directing this note to you with a view to exhausting all honorable means before two friendly nations sever the pacific relations that still unite them. And the Mexican nation, the real people of Mexico, has not recognized as its executive a man who had pretended to launch a blemish on its national integrity, drowning in blood its free institutions, consequently the acts of the usurper, Huerta, and his accomplices do not signify legitimate acts of sovereignty; they do not constitute real public functions, and much less do they represent the sentiments of the Mexican nation which are of co-fraternity towards the American people.

Huerta Cannot Deal With U. S.

"The lack of representative general character of General Huerta as representing the relations of Mexico with the United States, as well as with Argentina, Chile, Brazil and Cuba, had been clearly established with justifiable attitude of these nations who have refused to recognize the usurper, in this way lending a valuable moral support to the noble cause I represent.

"The usurped title of the president of the republic cannot invest General Huerta with the right to receive a demand for reparation on the part of the United States, nor the right to grant a satisfaction as due.

"Victoriano Huerta is a culprit who is amenable to the constitutional government, today the only one under the abnormal circumstances of our nation which represent the national sovereignty in accord with article 128 of the political constitution of Mexico.

The illegal acts committed by the usurper Huerta and his partisans and those which they may yet perpetrate, be they of an international character, as those which recently occurred at the port of Tampico, or of a domestic character, shall be tried and punished with inflexibility and promptness by the tribunals of the constitutional government.

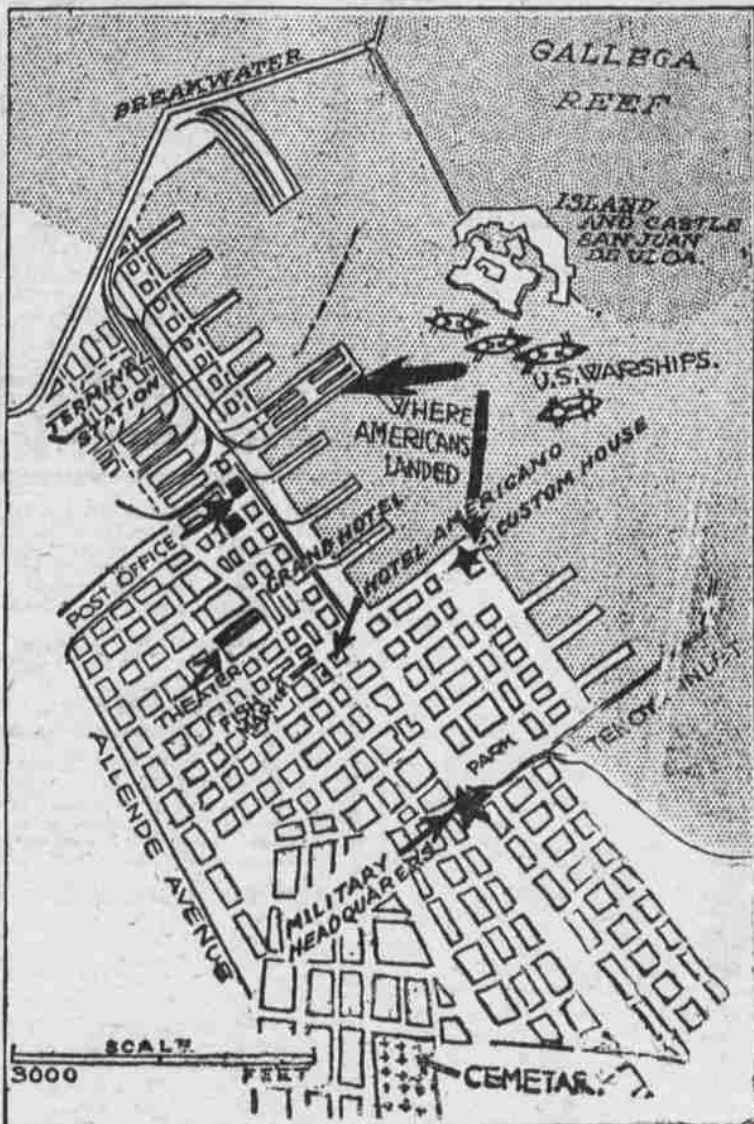
"Will Drag Us Into War."

"The individual acts of Victoriano Huerta never will be sufficient to involve the Mexican nation in a disastrous war with the United States because there is no solidarity whatever between the so-called government of Victoriano Huerta and the Mexican nation for the fundamental reasons that he is not the legitimate organ of our national sovereignty.

"Moreover, the invasion of our territory and the permanency of our forces in the port of Vera Cruz are a violation of the rights that constitute our existence as a free and independent sovereignty and which will drag us into an unequal war with dignity, but which, until today, we desired to avoid.

"In the face of the real situation through which Mexico traverses, weak, more so than ever after three years of bloody strife and compared with the formidable power of the American na-

MAP OF VERA CRUZ CITY AND HARBOR



WHY WILSON ORDERED

QUICK NAVAL ATTACK

Daniels Got President Out of Bed at 4 a. m., to Tell of German Ship—
"Seize Customs House," President Wilson Said, Over the Phone.

Washington.—The story of how President Wilson ordered the customs house at Vera Cruz to be seized, was revealed as follows:

The president had gone to bed Monday night, after having read his message to congress. The senate was debating the joint resolution to approve the use of the army and navy, and the president had determined to withhold action until the resolution passed, although feeling that in an emergency the executive had ample authority to act. At 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, Secretary Bryan received a cablegram from Consul Canada, telling of the approach of a German vessel with a tremendous cargo of ammunition for Huerta. A number of locomotives and many cars were in readiness to rush the arms for Mexico City.

Mr. Bryan telephoned Secretary Tumulty, who decided to awaken the president. He telephoned the white house. The servants were timid, but Mr. Tumulty insisted. Finally the president came to the phone and while Secretary Tumulty was explaining the situation, Secretary Daniels called up and was put on the same line. He, too, had a dispatch about the ammunition. Rear Admiral Fletcher had sent a wireless that 15,000,000 rounds of ammunition and 520 machine guns would be landed from the German vessel by noon that day. The president listened in silence.

"What shall we do?" asked Secretary Daniels.

"Tell Fletcher to seize the customs house," replied the president, without hesitation.

"Good night," said the secretary. The telephone conference ended and in a few minutes wireless dispatches were on their way to Rear Admiral Fletcher. He received the message at 10 a. m., and an hour later American marines had landed and taken possession of the customs house. The ammunition will go back to its ships in Germany.

MEANS WAR AGAINST ALL.

London Papers Don't Think Wilson Would Turn Mexico Over to Villa.

London.—The editorial view of a majority of the London papers is that the United States is now committed to war with Mexico and that it will be impossible to localize the war against Huerta. The Daily Chronicle says: "We can not suppose that President Wilson is asking his countrymen to spend money and shed their blood merely to replace a villain like Huerta by a villain like Villa."

CALLS CARRANZA'S BLUFF.

Wilson Answers Chief by Saying He Will Go Ahead No Matter What Rebels May Do.

Washington.—President Wilson issued the following comment upon the Carranza statement:

"I wish to reiterate with the greatest earnestness the desire and intention of this government to respect in every way possible the sovereignty and independence of the people of Mexico.

"The feeling and intention of the government in this matter are not based upon politics. They go much deeper than that. They are based upon a genuine friendship for the Mexican people and a profound interest in the re-establishment of their constitutional system.

"Whatever unhappy circumstances or necessities may arise, this object will be held steadily in view and pursued with consistent purpose so far as this government is concerned.

"But we are dealing with facts. Wherever and whenever the dignity of the United States is flouted, its international rights or the rights of its citizens invaded, or its influence rebuffed, where it has the right to attempt to exercise it, this government must deal with those actually in control. It is now dealing with General Huerta in the territory he now controls. That he does not rightfully control it, does not alter the fact that he does control it. We are dealing, moreover, only with those whom he commands and those who come to his support. With these we must deal. They do not lawfully represent the people of Mexico. In that fact, we rejoice, because our quarrel is not with the Mexican people and we do not desire to dictate their affairs. But we must enforce our rightful demands upon those whom the existing authorities at the place where we act, do, for the time being, represent."

CONSOLE PARENTS OF DEAD.

Secretary Daniels and President Send Letters of Sympathy to Relatives of War's First Victims.

Washington.—Letters expressing the profound sorrow of President Wilson and Secretary Daniels, at the death of the four sailors and marines at Vera Cruz, were dispatched by the secretary of the navy to the parents of the men.

The letters were addressed to William Poinsett of Philadelphia; Mrs. McKenney of Brooklyn, N. Y., mother of Coxswain Schumacher; Mayer Martin of Chicago, and Michael Hagerty of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Daniels wrote to each: Dispatches from Vera Cruz, conveying the distressing news that your son was in the first line to give his life for his country, saddens all America, as the tragedy brings gloom into your home.

"My feeling and the feeling of the president to you in this sad hour was expressed by President Lincoln, when on November 21, 1864, he wrote to Mrs. Bixby, of Boston, whose five sons gave their lives fighting under the American flag:

"I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

HE'S FIRST WAR HERO.

First U. S. Seaman Killed at Vera Cruz Eulogized by Congressman.

Washington.—George Poinsett, of Philadelphia, seaman on the Florida, killed at Vera Cruz, was eulogized in the house as "the Worth Bagley of the Mexican trouble." Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, in calling attention to the fact that Poinsett was the first man killed in the intervention in Mexico, declared that "whether we have entered upon this war wisely or unwisely, we have at least demonstrated our wisdom as a nation in being prepared for war." He added: "A father who yielded to his boy's desire to serve his country has been bereft of son, but the nation has added the name of that boy to its roll of heroes."

Japan Stays Out.

Tokio, Japan.—Japanese government officials declared that the attitude of the Japanese government in the Mexican situation was naturally one of strict neutrality. It was pointed out that the Japanese warship Izumo was now at Guaymas on the Pacific coast and could arrange for the embarkation of Japanese residents in Mexico, should such a step become necessary.

President Wilson Was Sad.

Washington.—"I'm sorry, terribly sorry," were President Wilson's first words when news of loss of life in taking Vera Cruz first reached him. The president was sad and disheartened. As he walked slowly to his office through the white house, his head was bowed and his face showed deep feeling.

PUSH ON TOWARD CITY OF MEXICO

AMERICAN FORCES ADVANCE IN LAND FROM VERA CRUZ—TWO ARMY BRIGADES GOING.

TO BACK UP THE MARINES

General Villa Says He Won't Fight the United States—Balks at Rebel War Plan—Refuses to Be "Dragged" Into War With America.

Washington.—United States troops have been moved forward to reinforce the American navy at Vera Cruz, the embargo on arms into Mexico has been formally restored, and troops ordered to Mexican border, primarily to relieve uneasiness among border residents, but also a precaution against hostile military operations along the international border.

Secretary Garrison announced that a brigade of infantry and some artillery under Brigadier General Frederick Funston had been ordered to embark on the four army transports at Galveston for Vera Cruz, to support the expeditionary forces of marines and bluejackets there.

The chance that General Maas, the federal general, might make a return attack on Vera Cruz with reinforcements and the possible necessity of a forward movement toward Mexico City to protect fleeing Americans and the Vera Cruz railroad were underlying causes for the military movement.

Both Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires, and Senor Algrara, the charge d'affaires of the Mexican embassy, have been given their passports. This is not regarded by the Washington government as pre-arranging war, but a declaration of war by Huerta would not be unexpected.

The United States has chosen Brazil to look after its interests in Mexico. Where there are no Brazilian consuls, French consuls will act for the United States.

El Paso, Tex.—General Francisco Villa, head of the rebel military forces, informed George C. Carothers, special agent of the state department, that he will decline to be dragged into a war with the United States by anybody.

"Why," he smiled, as he threw an arm about the broad shoulders of the government representative, "all Europe would laugh at us if we went to war with you. They would say 'that little drunkard Huerta, has drawn them into a tangle at last.'"

Villa said that he was not consulted in the drafting of the Carranza note transmitted to Secretary Bryan and which was regarded as somewhat hostile in tone.

The rebel leader told Carothers, who reported the interview to the state department, that one of the chief reasons he came to Juarez was to show the American people that his attitude was friendly and that he did not fear to trust himself on the border without a military escort behind him.

Carothers took supper with Villa and canvassed the situation thoroughly.

"Honest," the rebel general said, "I hope the Americans bottle up Vera Cruz to tight they can't even get water into it. Your admiral is doing something it would have taken us a long time to accomplish if we could have achieved it at all."

The general brought with him a hundred woven rugs of the softest lambs' wool as a present for General Scott, who recently left Fort Bliss to become assistant chief of staff at Washington. Carothers promised to forward the present along with Villa's congratulations on Scott's promotion.

The rebel position is that the American troops should be withdrawn from Mexican soil, Carranza recognized as de facto president or at least as a belligerent, and the punishment of Huerta and other individual offenders left to the rebels. They hold that Carranza, if recognized, would not hesitate to apologize and disavow the acts of him whom he considers a traitor.

"I think his statement was fair and frank," said Pesqueira, his envoy, "and by no means a threat of war."

Pesqueira said as giving evidence of the peaceful intentions of the rebel government that Carranza had refused a number of offers from federal garrisons to join him if he would take the field against the United States.

General Villa received reporters and made guarded replies to a number of questions.

Asked if foreigners would be protected should the rebels be brought into a war against the United States, he replied:

"Our forces in an event which I hope will not come about, would take the opportunity of proving to the world that we are a civilized people and capable of following all rules of civilized warfare. I would give perfect guarantees to all neutral foreign-

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA,



Supposedly Friendly to the U. S., But Who Has Turned Against Her.

ers and am willing to vouch for this personally."

When asked whether he would join forces with Huerta in war against the United States, he said:

"As I have already stated, such an event is improbable, but to answer your question, I must state that I am a soldier and am ready to follow all orders of my chief, General Carranza."

Asked to express an opinion on General Carranza's note to President Wilson, General Villa replied:

"It was written with the brain of a Saxon and the soul of a Latin."

He would make no statement as to his opinion regarding President Wilson's message of yesterday to General Carranza beyond the following:

"I am a soldier and not a diplomat, and in that capacity it would be improper for me even to comment on that matter."

Pesqueira made the following formal comment on President Wilson's statement of today:

"The wishes and intentions which he manifests to respect by all means the sovereignty of my country is another evidence of the great moral standard of President Wilson, and I expect further developments to further prove it."

ANOTHER SQUADRON TO LEAVE.

Daniels Orders Sixteen Big Ships to Eastern Coast of Mexico.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels issued orders forming a special service squadron for service on the east coast of Mexico. Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow has been selected to command and will hoist his flag on the New York Sunday or Monday to join the fleet now in Mexican waters.

The special service squadron will consist of battleships New York and Texas, armored cruisers Washington and Montana, the Tacoma, Des Moines, Chester, Salem, Nashville, Dolphin, Castine, Machias, Paducah, Wheeling, Petrel, Eagle and other vessels that may become available from time to time.

Most of these vessels are well adapted for inshore work on the Mexican coast and the experience and ability of Rear Admiral Winslow eminently fits him for command of his squadron.

Admiral Winslow, who has been chosen to command the special service squadron, is now at the naval college at Newport. It had been generally understood that he was to succeed Admiral Badger in command of the Atlantic fleet upon the relief of that officer.

The creation of the special service squadron recalled to naval veterans the assembly of the famous "flying squadron" under the command of the late Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley in the early days of the Spanish war. Only in the present instance the special service squadron is composed of the most incongruous elements, ranging from the most powerful battleships in the world, such as the New York and Texas, to the tinliest gunboats, such as the Petrel and Eagle, each with a Spanish war record. This squadron, starting with sixteen vessels and likely to be augmented to two more, will be serviceable for blockading purposes and the smaller craft will be particularly useful for inshore work.

ATTACK TRAITOR ORATOR.

Riot in New York When Speaker Says Flag Isn't Fit to Defend.

New York.—An open air meeting in Park Row, opposite the city hall, broke up in a riot when a former United States sailor attacked a speaker representing the "anti-military conference," who had shouted at the top of his voice: "The American flag is not fit to defend." Police reserves had to use their clubs before the crowd would disperse.